HIGH RESOLUTION FLOOD MAPPING FOR KUALA





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AGENDA



- Project Aims
- Modelling
- Stationarity research
- Virtual Reality –KL flood risk scenario modelling

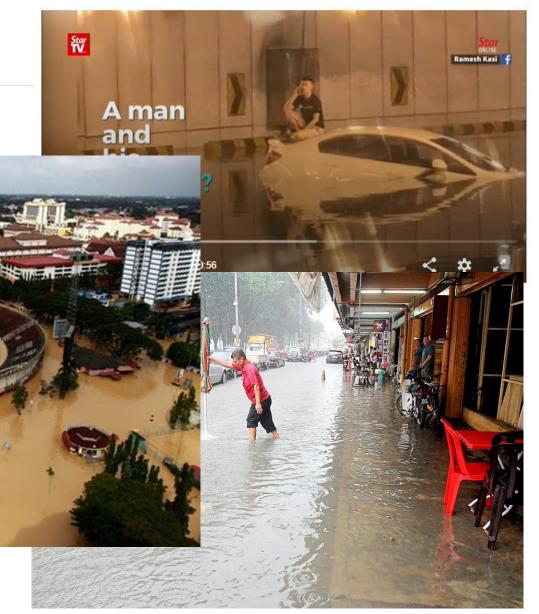
Flash floods hit parts of KL city following heavy

Several areas in KL hit by flash floods after heavy rain











Downpour causes flash floods in Klang Valley

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- Disaster resilient cities
 - Develop return period flood hazard maps for DBKL
 - Close collaboration with Malaysian NUOF partners to make use of 'best available' local data and knowledge
 - Use of the maps
 - Deployed in the multi-hazard platform
 - Planning
 - Flood risk communication
 - Mitigation
 - Encourage wider stakeholder engagement





Elevation data

- Acquire and process bare-earth Digital Terrain Model
- Removal of structures such as levees and bridges

Hydrology

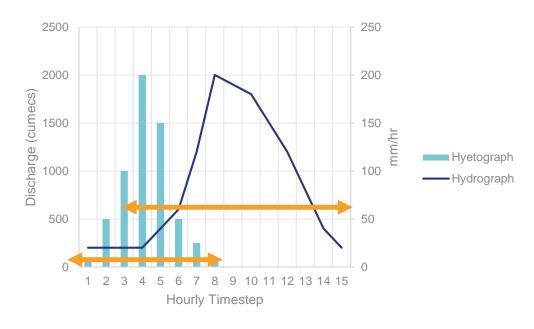
- Estimate return period rainfall hyetographs
- Estimate hydrological losses and variable runoff rates
- Estimate return period river flows for all streams & rivers

Inundation mapping

- Direct-rainfall hydraulic modelling to capture pluvial flood hazard
- River hydraulic modelling

GIS Data / Map creation

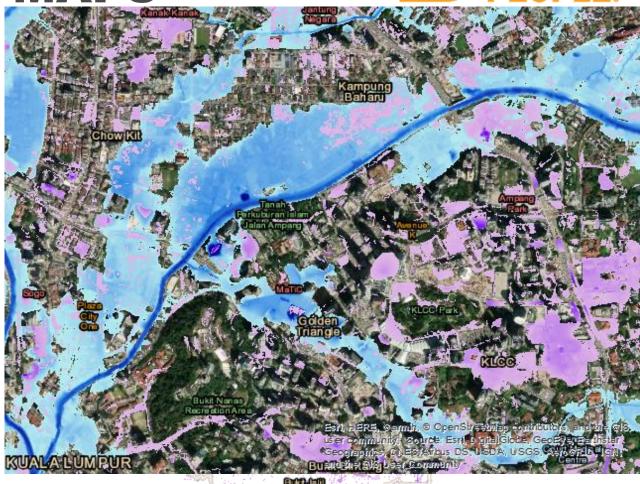
- Process hydraulic model output into seamless water depth layers
- Creation of additional information such as risk scores



KUALA LUMPUR FLOOD MAPS



- Direct rainfall (Flash Flooding)
- River Flood Maps
 - With SMART tunnel
 - Undefended
- Return periods 20, 50, 100, 200



Esri, HERE, Garmin, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community





Non-stationary flood frequency analysis in Langat basin, Malaysia

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11th World Congress on Water Resources and Environment (EWRA 2019) "Managing Water Resources for a Sustainable Future" Madrid, Spain, 25-29 June 2019

STATIONARITY RESEARCH

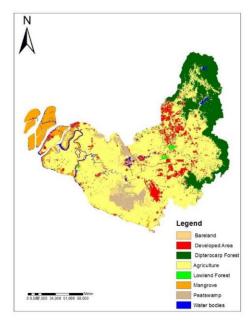


- Land use change has been significant
- Forestry decrease of 20% (1981-2001)
- Urban area increase of 15% (1981-2001)
- Developments
 - KL airport
 - Multimedia Super Corridor (MSC)

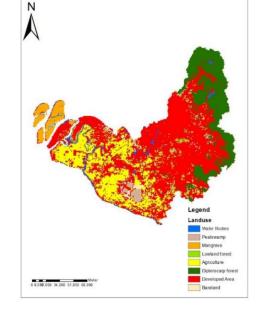




 Non-stationarity test - GAMLSS method (Stasinopoulos and Rigby 2007)



1996

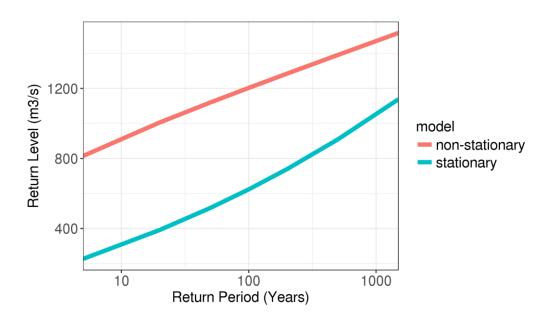


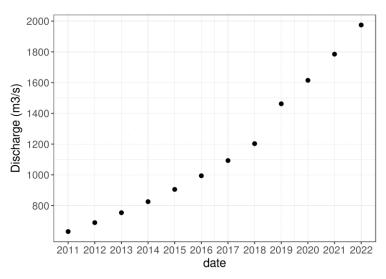
2016 Majid et al 2016





- Statistical significance Mann-Kendall & Petit test
- Suggests Non-Stationarity flood frequency analysis is required for the Langat basin
- Faster flood response / Increase AMAX

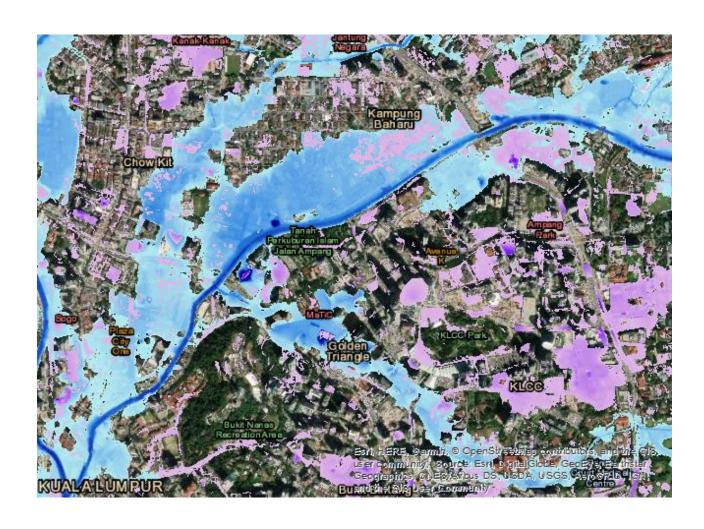




Difference in the 100-year return period estimate with time

VIRTUAL REALITY - KL FLOOD VISUALISATION







THE SMALL PRINT

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